

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 18th January, 1883.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 10th January states that in 1833 the Home Government declared through the East India Company that no native was disqualified to hold any post in the public service by reason of his race or religion, provided he was intellectually qualified to hold it. No measures were taken to give effect to this promise or law during the next twenty years. In 1853 the conscience of the English nation awoke, and the subject was thoroughly discussed by Parliament. It was decided to establish a competitive examination for recruiting the Indian Civil Service, and to throw it open to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. But the examination was to be held only at London, and the age of a candidate was not to exceed 21 years. The Government felt that the institution of such an examination would save it from the charge of recognizing distinctions of creed and colour in the distribution of its patronage, and at the same time the restrictions as to the place of examination and the age of candidates would continue to preclude natives from entering the Civil

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

Service. Apparently native candidates had many strong obstacles to contend against. No native could compete for the examination unless he was prepared to undertake a long and costly journey by sea at an early age, and to run the risk of losing his caste. In 1863 a Bengali youth, named Satendra Nath, Thakur, had the moral courage to cross the sea and competed successfully for the examination. Seeing that the restrictions already imposed on the examination were not sufficient to prevent natives from competing for it, the Government at once reduced the maximum number of marks for Sanskrit and Arabic, and some years later also reduced the limit of age for candidates from 21 to 19 years. These changes have no doubt succeeded in securing the Civil Service from the intrusion of natives, but they have had a very evil effect on the administration. Raw, inexperienced, and imperfectly educated youths are now appointed to rule over us. They do not possess the knowledge, patience, and tact which are essential in a ruler. But for their improper proceedings British rule would have been at this day much more popular than it is. Natives are not very desirous of power, but they desire that the Government should appoint able men to manage their affairs. Moreover, arrangements have been made for the admission of some natives every year by nomination. Under these circumstances, in our opinion, the competitive examination should be abolished, and experienced, well-educated and trustworthy Englishmen should be sent out to conduct the administration.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Benares Gazette* of the 14th January states that the European members of the Local Self-government Committee, which sat at Naini Tal, are of opinion that the assessment of the license-tax should be entrusted to local boards. They argue that local boards, possessing local knowledge, can make better assessments than Government officers. The native members of the Committee admit the validity of the argument,

but say that the members of local boards would not like to make themselves unpopular by taking this work into their hands. The present mode of assessing the license-tax is very objectionable. The tahsildar sends for the headman of a street, and asks him what is the income of each trader in that street. The headman says what he pleases. The tahsildar receives his statements as gospel truths and makes assessments accordingly. The trader files an objection in the Collector's office, and the Collector issues an order to the tahsildar to make a local enquiry. It is needless to say that, without making any enquiry whatever, the tahsildar reports that the objection is unfounded, and then the Collector rejects it. If able, unprejudiced, and impartial men were appointed members of local boards, there is no doubt that the license-tax would be assessed more justly and equitably by such boards. Looking at Cawnpore, where the municipal license-tax is already assessed through headmen, and at places where the management of local affairs is carried on in accordance with the provisions of Act XX., we do not see any reason why the assessment of the license-tax should not be made over to local boards. However, this task may not be entrusted to local boards until the boards get a full insight into the principles of local self-government.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 12th January, states

Local self-government.

that the local self-government scheme has been undoubtedly conceived in a

very liberal spirit by the Supreme Government, and that Government deserves cordial thanks at the hands of the people for it. But there is reason to think that district officers are not generally favourably disposed towards the scheme. They are loth to part with any of the rights and privileges they have hitherto possessed. In that case we are afraid the scheme will create ill-feeling between them and the people, and will thus prove a misfortune to the latter. It is said that the country is not yet ripe for local self-government. But it should be observed that natives make large houses, lay out

Circulation,
125 copies.

Printed at the
Press of the
Government of India

gardens, and do other things without the aid of European officers. If they can do these things, we do not see any reason why they should be unable to see to the proper repair of roads, the cleanliness of streets, &c. But, of course, they will not be able to do anything unless they are free from the interference of district officers. If the Government means that municipal committees and local boards should not be mere shams, District Magistrates should by no means be made presidents of those bodies. In fact all Government officers should be entirely excluded from them.

Circulation,
750 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 15th January, publishes an article from a correspondent from the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. The writer states that the chaprásis and private servants of the officers with the camp were accustomed to take all things, such as milk, butter, eggs, fuel, grass, &c., they required for the use of their masters, from tahsildars and contractors at the encamping-grounds, to take the price of the articles from their masters, but not to pay it to the tahsildars and contractors. The matter lately came to the notice of Captain Mason, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he at once issued orders to district officers to the effect that tahsildars and contractors should give nothing to any man without taking the price, and also ordered Munshi Ghulám Muhi-ud-din, camp clerk, to see that the orders were properly carried out at the camp. The camp clerk sends a horse-man, belonging to the Lieutenant-Governor's body-guard, every day to the place where provisions are sold at the camp, and sees that everything is paid for. This arrangement has given satisfaction to all persons at the camp, except, of course, chaprásis, &c. In commenting on the above communication, the editor praises Captain Mason for issuing such orders, but urges that measures should be also adopted to ensure the payment by tahsil officials of the full price of

articles to the people, who are made to supply them for the use of the camp.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 15th January, writing from Mirza-

Circulation,
350 copies.

The police of Bindhyāchal, Mirzapur, and the new assessors appointed at Mirzapur.

pur, states that he lately went to pay a visit to the Hindu temple at Bindhyāchal (Mirzapur.) He was surprised to find Musalmān police constables on guard at the temple. The presence of Musalmān constables is necessarily a source of great inconvenience to the pilgrims. All police officials at the police-station at Bindhyāchal, including the sub-inspector himself, should be all Hindus. The writer also complains that men who are quite unacquainted with the law, and belong to the lower classes of the community, such as *mallāhs* (boatmen), &c., have been appointed assessors. Some of them have already had their names removed from the list. The appointment of such assessors is of no use. They only say ditto to what the Judge says.

The English journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjab, Lahore, of

The establishment of the 10th January, in an article headed agricultural banks.

"Agricultural Banks, No. I," gives an abstract of the Agricultural Loans Bill, briefly notices Sir Steuart Bayley's speech, and promises to notice the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech and to make some suggestions in connection with the subject of agricultural banks in a future issue.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 10th

Circulation,
210 copies.

Mr. Cadell, Collector and Magistrate, Mirzapur.

January, writing from Mirzapur, asks candidates for employment to go to Mirzapur and annoy Mr. Cadell, Collector, Magistrate, and Settlement Officer, with their importunities until he abuses and beats them, and then they are sure to get posts in his office. One Munshi Hakīm-ud-dīn formerly served in his office as peshkār on Rs. 40 a month, and silently bore his

abuses and blows. The result was that when Mr. Cadell came to Mirzapur he sent for Munshi Hakim-ud-din and made him a Sarishtadár in the settlement office on Rs. 70 a month. On the 1st December last Mr. Cadell struck him on the face with his hand. The Munshi tendered his resignation, but Mr. Cadell did not accept it and appointed him Sarishtadár of the Judicial Office on Rs. 75 a month.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad), of the 10th January, makes the following remarks on the recruitment of the subordinate executive service in the North-Western Provinces:—

“In urging the necessity of the introduction of a system of competitive examination for entrance into and promotion in Government employment, we have placed before our readers what we believe to be a life-like picture of the condition of native clerkdom. We do not know whether such a disclosure will avail that unfortunate body, but we have fulfilled a duty which lay heavy on our heart for a long time. The work of reformation is generally beset with impediments, and the lot of those who advocate it is harder still. We have become thorns on the sides of the Eurasians by bringing to light the grossly scandalous system of jobbery, by virtue of which they wrest the bread out of the natives' mouth, and are therefore the target of all their abuse and reproaches. What we have to say this time with respect to a higher grade of appointments will also, we are afraid, be unpalatable to a large class of the people. Though the unlettered Eurasian youth is not the obstacle in the present instance, in the way of the recognition of merit and ability, yet it is no less a personage than the cadet of aristocratic family, whose pretensions to a higher order of service—we mean the subordinate executive service—we are to-day bent upon criticising. We understand that the Local Government has, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, issued orders enjoining that the service should be recruited as much as possible from scions

of the landed gentry of the province. But it is our confirmed opinion that this order is rather premature. English education—may, education at all—has only very lately begun to be valued in this province, and we do not think we are very far from the truth when we assert that the land-owning class is the last that has attached any importance thereto. Not even two per cent. of the landed proprietors appear to have received a fitting education that may entitle them to the appointments proposed for them, and as an instance of this we cite the Wards' Institute of Benares. For a very long time this Institution has been maintained to afford facilities to the sons of the land-owning class for receiving a respectable education, but, during its long period of existence, it has not been successful in turning out a respectable number of educated men when we consider the number of wards it has sheltered under its roof. This miserable result is the outcome of the utter indifference with which intellectual labour is viewed by those for whom the Institute was created. From their early life they entertain the false idea that education is only necessary for those who have to earn their bread by virtue thereof. They know they have sufficient to support themselves with comfort in after-life, and thus they, from the very outset, evince an apathy towards learning. The result is that in nine cases out of ten the scion of a North-Western Provinces zamindár is an ignorant, illiterate, conceited youth, unfit even to carry on the ordinary duties of a respectable citizen. The land-owning class is an important factor in all civilized communities, and great achievements are generally expected from them. The Government of a country, not unoften, feels the necessity of being guided by or of respecting the opinions and views of this body, and we are quite confident that, if the North-Western Provinces had been fortunate in nursing a set of educated people belonging to this class, many of the abuses in its administration and the grievances of its inhabitants would have long before this been things of the past. But, to our dire misfortune, such has not been the case. The people

continued
series 602

of the North-Western Provinces owe but very few benefits to this class. . . Never in our memory have they raised a single hand or stirred one pace to further the progress of the land they inhabit. But we do not attribute this fact to any inherent defect in their nature. We repeat that it is their want of and apathy towards education that is responsible for this miserable state of things, and we hoped that with the more extended spread of knowledge the North-Western Provinces boorish zamindár of the present day would in some future time raise himself up to the position of a useful member of society and lend his helping hand to the regeneration of his mother country. It was in this belief that we had till now winked at their failings and made up our minds to abstain from all painful criticisms as long as their inertness was not productive of any positive evil. But the action of the local Government has made us break that resolve. The duties that devolve upon members of the subordinate executive service are generally onerous and very responsible, and we now entertain the gravest misgivings as to their due and satisfactory discharge by the so-called 'cadets.' True they will, at first, be retained as probationers and will be required to pass the examination of junior officers after a specified term, during which their abilities may be ascertained, but we see no reason why an invidious distinction should be made by the ruling power in the distribution of its patronage between those who, merely by an inexplicable accident, have been born to wealth and affluence and others who have not been so favoured. We know one instance where a landed proprietor whose only recommendations are that his father is a zamindár and that he also holds some land in his own name and right, and has passed the Entrance Examination and can ride a horse gracefully, has been nominated to a probationary Deputy Collectorship, while, on the other hand, a distinguished student of one of the oldest educational institutions in the land, and a Deputy Inspector of Schools, has not been even accorded permission to present himself at the examination of junior officers. The

motive of such action defies conjecture, unless it be that the Government is firmly inclined to disregard merit and intellectual qualification. The ostensible reason assigned for this absurd proceeding is that cadets of aristocratic families should be enticed to take service by the offer of high employments. But, we ask, where is the necessity of throwing such a bait? The answer will in all probability be that they are more deserving of confidence as being less susceptible of corruption. Such an answer will bring into question the integrity of many who are not land-owners. We do not say that the system under which Deputy Collectors have till recently been appointed was a commendable one, but we know it for certain that those who have obtained high employment under the old *régime* have scarcely ever abused the trust reposed in them. The Government not only casts a slur by its action upon the honesty and trustworthiness of a large section of its subjects, but also impliedly expresses the opinion that the education it is imparting is not calculated to raise the moral character of its recipients. If such were not the case education would not have been thrown into the background and riches respected and esteemed. In other words, it gives us to understand that the unlettered or semi-educated aristocratic youth is more trustworthy and respectable than an educated plebeian, and what could be more strange than to hear such sentiments from the British Government? It may be that in England respectability is measured by wealth, but, fortunately, such is not the case in India. Indian kings have in bygone days descended from their thrones to do reverence to people who would appear to the enlightened British Government nothing better than vagabond mendicants. India has not always been partial to wealth, and no Indian has, till recently, when Western civilization began to change the current of our thoughts and ideas, felt the slightest grief for want of riches. In India respectability has never been the offspring of affluence, nor has any one been distrusted because he was poor and not trained "to

side a horse gracefully." Elevated morals are not necessarily found in conjunction with wealth, whereas all educated persons will probably be strict moralists and incorruptible. Under such circumstances we think that the system under review inaugurated by the Local Government is a most pernicious and injurious one, inasmuch as it ignores merit and overrates wealth. In our younger days we used to hear that a few decades back females of rich Bengal families would not let the tutors of their sons punish them for neglect in study, on the ground that, even if they grew up ignorant fools, they would be able to support themselves as Police Inspectors or district officials. These then struck us as merely stories that had no foundation, but, thanks to the N.-W. P. Government, we have been undeceived.

We next pass on to the subject of examination for appointment in the subordinate executive service. We frankly deny any knowledge of the principles that regulate the grant of permission to compete, for there appear to be no fixed principles at all. Besides *employés* in the Revenue Department, and those who have their names entered in the Board's approved list of candidates, only those who are permitted by the Secretariat are allowed to undergo the examination; but the question is what qualifications in a man ensure his selection? We know of no specified rules, nor do there appear to be any. We have already given an instance where a qualified man has not been permitted, and we cannot guess why. Surely every educated man is not expected to be in the Revenue Department. As for the Board's approved list and what enables a man to have his name entered in it we are quite in the dark. Most likely nomination by some high officer is the guiding principle, and if this be the fact, we know not in what terms to describe the practice. The system of nomination, we have already said in a former issue, is a vicious and demoralizing one and nothing more discourages qualified persons. The educated man is always self-relying; he hates aid from without and will not, even if he were

starving, dance attendance on officers to obtain a note of recommendation; and so has little chance of the recognition of his merits by an unappreciative Government. How many are there in the provinces who can secure the favour of a High Court Judge or a Divisional Commissioner, and thus be declared approved candidates? We, therefore, suggest that some definite rules regarding the required qualifications of candidates be issued by the Local Government. This will clear off all the mystery that at present attaches to this examination, and we hope that the Government will endeavour to enlist educated men in the service by substituting a preliminary examination for nomination. Under existing arrangements only the favoured few can compete, while the claims of a large number of qualified men are passed over.

The Dhampur correspondent of the *Nūr-i-Badaun*, of the 11th January, complains that the patwāris (village accountants) in the Bijnor district have not received their pay for the last five months.

Delay in the distribution
of pay of patwāris in Bij-
nor.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 13th January, quotes the strictures made by the *Pioneer* of the 27th December in condemnation of the custom of the military authorities of granting permission to soldiers for shooting, which leads to unfortunate collisions between them and natives, praises the *Pioneer* for those strictures, and remarks that it is a matter of surprise and regret that the Government does not put down this crying evil. In commenting on the above article the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* observes that cases of European violence are very frequent. Sometimes a European shoots natives, sometimes a European gets drunk and harasses the people, sometimes a European dishonours a native woman, and so forth. It appears from the *Akhbār-i-Am* that lately four Europeans outraged a native woman at Shāhjahānpur (*sic*). The witnesses for the prosecution bore testimony to the guilt of the accused. The charge was

Circulation,
225 copies.

corroborated by medical evidence. John Brookes, brother of one of the accused, himself testified to the truth of the charge. But the Judges of the High Court, who fear neither God nor Christ, although they have to appear before Them with their "blackened faces" on the Judgment-day, acquitted the accused on the ground that women of the lower and poorer classes of the community have no modesty to outrage. In cases in which Europeans and natives are concerned European Judges always show indulgence to the former through race feeling. Such gross failures of justice are calculated to bring the British administration of justice into disrepute. The Anglo-Indian officers of the old school were just, courteous and sympathetic, but those of the new school have no fear of God and no sense of justice and humanity. Natives regarded Englishmen as a very just people, but the European officers of the new school have shaken this belief.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 14th January,

A native alleged to have been killed by a European at Allahabad; and the Saharanpur rape case.

states that hardly a week passes in which collisions between Europeans and natives do not occur. As European criminals are almost always acquitted by the High Court, Europeans do not feel the least hesitation in laying violent hands on the children of the soil. It would seem that a native lately made water under the wall of a European's house at Allahabad, and was consequently shot by the European then and there. The accused pleaded that the deceased made water in the presence of his wife, and escaped scot-free. The *Jám* then refers to the Saharanpur rape case and asks the Viceroy to issue some orders to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future.

Circulation,
750 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 15th January, referring to the new postal notes, observed that, in the case of

small remittances, postal notes may at first sight be considered less costly than money-orders. But this is not the case. Suppose a man takes a postal note of Rs. 2-8. He will have to pay one *anna* as commission fee and half an *anna* for postage in forwarding it to the addressee. And the addressee will have to pay a quarter of an *anna* or half an *anna* for postage in acknowledging receipt of the note. Thus the total cost incurred will amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two *annas* and will not be less than that of the money-order. Moreover, the sender of the postal note runs the risk of losing his money altogether if the note is lost, torn, &c. Under these circumstances it would be better if the Director-General of Post-offices were to reduce the commission fee for money-orders not exceeding Rs. 4 in value, from two *annas* to one *anna*, instead of introducing these new postal notes.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 12th January, publishes an article communicated by one Kámtá Prasád, from Gwalior. The writer urges that the Panjáb Government should bestow a medal or title on Munshi Harsukh Rae, the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Núr* of Lahore, in recognition of the services which that old paper has rendered to Government and the country during the last thirty-three or thirty-four years.

Circulation, 620 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 15th January, publishes an article communicated by an association called the Hitkarni Sabhá at Dáránagar, Allahabad. The Sabhá states that there are two large platforms at Dáránagar. They are situated in the middle of the village at a short distance from each other, each of them being 60 yards long, 8 feet broad, and 18 to 3 feet high. They are made of earth, but the earth is surrounded with a brick wall only one

Circulation, 350 copies.

Collection, 350 copies.

foot wide. The platforms were built by Mr. Knox, late Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, about ten years ago, for the use of the people, but they have really proved a curse. They have so much narrowed the street that two carriages cannot go abreast. When two carriages, coming from opposite directions, meet in the street, woe betide the men who happen to be there at the time. Children are often hurt by carriages. On occasions of fairs accidents are very frequent. The platforms should be demolished.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 12th January, in its local news column, complains that there is a Sardar (a native nobleman) at Lahore who practises falconry in a very cruel way. He goes to the parade-ground every day at 4 P. M. with eight or ten servants, and bags full of animals and birds, such as hares, cocks, partridges, crows, mutilates these animals and birds, and lets loose hawks to prey on them. This horrible sight makes the hair of the passers-by stand on end.

Circulation,
175 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shula-i-Tūr* (Cawnpore) of the 16th January complains that the people are exposed to great extortion at the Ganges ferries at Mithdighāt and Mewarā in Kanauj (Farukhabad)

at the hands of contractors and boatmen. Each man has to pay one pice to the contractor and half a pice to the boatman. The exaction of half a pice by the boatman is illegal. The toll for a palanquin is two annas per carrier during the rains and one and a half anna per carrier in other seasons, but the contractors charge the higher rate throughout the year. In column 2 of the printed table of tolls supplied to contractors by Government, the toll for a two-wheeled carriage is stated to be 12 annas, and in column 3 the toll for an *ekka* and a *bakli* is stated to be 3 annas. Although a special rate of 5 annas has been fixed for *bakli*, the contractors

tors charge 12 annas for it. The tahsildar of Kanauj and the district authorities should see to this.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the

Circulation,
300 copies.

The lower classes of people oppressed by well-to-do persons at Pindi Bhatán, Gujranwalla.

10th January complains of the tyranny and oppression of well-to-do persons at Pindi Bhatán, a small town in the Gujranwalla district. They press the

people into their service without paying any wages, beat and abuse them, dishonour their women by force, and so on. The head-quarters of the district are 60 miles from the town, and even the tahsil is 30 miles; and therefore the people are unable to bring their grievances to the notice of officers. It is necessary to appoint a paid Magistrate to the town to check the evil. Sukheke and Jalálpur Bhatán may be also placed in his charge with advantage. He may hold his court alternately for one month at each town. The appointment of an Honorary Magistrate will not answer the purpose.

circulation
300 copies

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th

Circulation,
100 copies.

The neglected condition of the road between Bijnor and Mandáwar.

January, writing from Mandáwar, complains that the road between Bijnor and Mandáwar is in a very neglected state, and carriages often meet with accidents in consequence.

circulation
100 copies

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, states

The candidate caught copying at the late First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University at the Canning College at Lucknow.

that the name of the student of the Canning College of Lucknow, who was caught copying at the late First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, is among the names of the

successful candidates lately published in the *Gazette of India* (vide page 856 of the Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 14th December, 1882). It is surprising that the boy was admitted to the examination on subsequent days by the Principal of the College. This matter has

brought the College into disrepute. The matter has been also noticed by the *Indian World* and the *Indian Mirror*. The *Oudh Punch* also contains a picture in which a bullock, having the head of a European, is represented as being dragged by a Bengali, called Cheat, to a post called Reproach. The *Punch* stands near the bullock with a whip, called Reproach, in his hand. It would seem that the bullock is intended to represent the Principal of the Canning College, and that the Bengali, who leads him by the nose, is the second teacher of the College.

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LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1883. Jan. 13th	1883. Jan. 14th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	.. Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	.. 12th & 15th	.. 16th & 17th	550 "
3	<i>Ahsanu-l-Akhdár</i>	... Amrohá	Ditto	Weekly	Abu-l-Hasan	.. 11th	.. 17th	84 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	.. 17th	.. 18th	70 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Tahzib</i>	... Saiyidpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yasin	.. 15th	.. 17th	...
6	<i>Akhdár-i-Álam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain	.. 9th	.. 12th	100 "
7	<i>Akhdár-i-Ám</i>	.. Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Khán. Mukand Rám	.. 10th & 13th	.. 13th & 16th	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhdár-i-Tamanná,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	.. 8th & 16th	.. 12th & 17th	125 "
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhdár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-l-din	.. 9th	.. 15th	84 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Ráo	.. 13th & 16th	.. 15th & 18th	299 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almorá Akhdár</i>	... Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	.. 15th	.. 18th	80 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind.</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	.. 13th	.. 16th	135 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Urdu and English.	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	.. 10th	.. 13th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Anwáru-l-Akhdár</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	.. 11th	.. 16th	200 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	<i>Ashaats-i-Sunnat</i> ..	Lahore ..	Urdu ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Husain,	For the months of Sep. & Oct.	1883. Jan. 15th	250 copies.
16	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhdar</i> ..	Delhi ..	Ditto ..	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ..	Jan. 11th	"	100
17	<i>Benares Gazette</i> ..	Benares ..	Ditto ..	Weekly ..	Ashraf Ali ..	14th	"	250
18	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i> ..	Aligarh ..	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto ..	Tota Ram ..	12th	"	125
19	<i>Bharati Vilas</i> ..	Agra ..	Hindi ..	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das ..	15th	"	125
20	<i>Dabidaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ..	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Thakur Prasad ..	13th	"	225
21	<i>Pahdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain,	15th	"	390
22	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ..	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Fazal-din ..	10th	"	210
23	<i>Growse Gazette</i> ..	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ganga Sabsi ..	12th	"	40
24	<i>Gurmukhi Akhdar</i> ..	Lahore ..	Gurmukhi ..	Ditto ..	Gurmukh Singh ..	13th	"	250
25	<i>Islām</i> ..	Meerut ..	Urdu ..	Ditto ..	Alimu-l-Din ..	12th	"	180
26	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ..	Jaipur ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ..	Mahabir Prasad ..	10th & 13th	respectively.	150
27	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i> ..	Moradabad	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Jamshed Ali ..	14th	"	250
28	<i>Karnāmah</i> ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Yaqub,	15th	"	645 copies (in-
29	<i>Kash Patrika</i> ..	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ..	Lakshmi Shankar,	12th	"	cluding 568 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ..	Lucknow,	Urdu ..	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. H. Mess-	"	12th	341 copies.
					more.			

31	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Khairati Lal	...	15th	...	17th	...	20
32	Khair Khwah-i-Pan- jáb.	Gujranwála.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	12th	...	16th	...	600
33	Koh-i-Núr	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jawwád Ali	...	10th & 13th	...	12th & 16th respectively.	...	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Kul Shraishik Samá- chár.	Aligarh	Hindí-Urdu,	...	Monthly	...	...	...	For the month of Aghan.	...	14th	...	...
35	Lama-i-Núr	Jaunpur	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Hafiz Abdullah	...	Jany. 7th & 14th	...	13th & 17th respectively.	...	50 copies.
36	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Samad Khán,	...	10th	...	15th	...	209
37	Márwár Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	8th	...	12th	...	100
38	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	16th	...	17th	...	175
39	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	11th	...	14th	...	37
40	Meerut Akhbár	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Karimullah	...	Dec. 30th & 6th January.	...	12th	...	...
41	Mihr-i-Darkhshán	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	Jany. 8th	...	13th	...	180
42	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhibu-llah	...	...	...	12th	...	100
43	Mitra Vilás	Lahore	Hindí	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Rám	...	15th	...	17th	...	250
44	Musfid-i-Ám	Agrá	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khán	...	10th	...	16th	...	200
45	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Khushwaqt Rai	...	12th	...	15th	...	...
46	Najyar-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Ali	...	15th	...	18th	...	162
47	Najnu-l-Akbbár	Etáwah	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhu-llah Khán	...	16th	...	17th	...	150
48	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamna Dás	...	15th	...	16th	...	300
49	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	9th	...	12th	...	99
50	Núr Afshán	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	11th	...	13th	...	593
51	Nur-i-Budaun	Budaun	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	...	...	...	14th	...	...
52	Nuru-l-Abad	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	15th	...	16th	...	131 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)
53	Naru-l-Anur	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yáqub,	...	13th	...	13th	...	355 copies.
54	Nusratu-l-Akbbár	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	8th	...	"	...	180

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55	<i>Nyaya-Sudha</i>	Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	...	1883. Jany. 17th	1883. Jany. 18th	...
56	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	12th to 18th	12th to 18th respectively.	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
57	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	9th	13th	524 copies.
58	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	10th & 13th	15th	300
59	<i>Panjabi Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-Din	13th	17th	130
60	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	8th	12th	300
61	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	15th	16th	350
62	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	12th	15th	70
63	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	11th & 15th	12th & 16th respectively.	430
64	<i>Reformer</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nathu Ram	15th	17th	730
65	<i>Rydaul-Akhbar</i>	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	14th	16th	250
66	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	13th	15th	112
67	<i>Sadiqul-Akhbar</i>	Bhawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	11th	14th	400
68	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulagi Das	16th	18th	250
69	<i>Sahas</i>	Allahabad,	Bengali-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	10th	13th	250
70	<i>Sabim Kirti Sudha- kar.</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	8th	"	200

71	Shokh-i-Oudh	..	Lucknow,	Urdu	..	Ditto	..	..	175	..	18th	..	..
72	Shula-i-Tar	..	Cawnpore,	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	108	..	15th	..	..
73	Takab	..	Moradabad	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	1,100	..	12th to 18th	..	..
74	Victoria Paper	..	Sialkot	Ditto	..	Daily	..	..	..	..	respectively.	..	..
75	Vriti-Dhara	..	Dhar	Marathi	..	Weekly	135	..	15th
76	Waqiya-i-Alam	..	Ghazipur,	Urdu	..	Ditto	250	..	12th

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INDEX.

Page

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102



INDEX.

	PAGE.
The Agricultural Loans Bill	75
The recent Resolution of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh on local self-government	76-77
The alleged misconduct of Mr. Porter, Settlement Officer at Benares, towards the editor of the <i>Benares Gazette</i>	78
The recent Resolution of the Government of India about the Roorkee College	79
The sale of the materials of the Jail Press at Lahore to the proprie- tors of the <i>Civil and Military Gazette Press</i> ,	79
The Medical Practitioners' Bill	80
The Central Provinces Local Self-government Act	82
The late Pleaders' Examination held at Allahabad	85
The establishment of a separate University in the N.-W. P.	86
Delay in the publication of the results of the Tahsildars' Examina- tion in the Panjáb	86
Some villagers fined and their lambardár sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of assaulting a party of European soldiers at Delhi	87
The Canning College, Lucknow... ..	88
Delay in the delivery of Hindi covers by Postal peons at Lahore	88
The booking-clerk at the railway station at Ratlam	88
The alleged misconduct of native soldiers towards women at Agra,	89
Two boys lately hurt by <i>ikkas</i> at Allahabad	89

